

Iron County Register

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IRONTON, MISSOURI.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The News in Brief.

THE village of Savoy, Fannin County, Texas, on the Transcontinental Railroad, was almost literally wiped away by a tornado on the night of the 28th. Nine persons were killed and over sixty were injured, some ten or twelve of the latter having died within a few hours afterward. The village contained a population of about 400. The only buildings of any account left standing are the Houston Methodist Church and the Academy, the latter of which was transformed into a hospital for the wounded. Some nineteen business buildings, including the Railroad Depot, were almost totally demolished. The list of the killed is as follows: Dr. Joseph Kearns, Wm. Sudduth, E. L. Andrews and child Sam Gill, Ellie Gallagher, T. J. Cox, Miss Mattie Best, Miss Pantha Johnson. The more seriously wounded are Mrs. McKee, Edna, Robert and Sam McKee, Effie John, Orlford Horn, Mrs. D. Kerns, F. W. Foster, Prof. Holland's daughter, Hattie Johnson, Robert Johnson, Robert Gallagher and wife, Mrs. Sudduth, Mrs. Deane Horn, Mrs. M. L. Taylor. A number of these have since died.

AN anti-Grant Republican meeting was held at Chicago on the night of the 26th, in pursuance of a call issued by the ninety-two delegates from the Farwell Hall Convention to Springfield. Central Music Hall, where the meeting was called, was crowded at an early hour, and another meeting was organized at Farwell Hall. An address was delivered by the Rev. J. H. Johnson, a statement was presented to the National Convention, setting forth the alleged unjust and arbitrary action of the State Convention at Springfield, and asking that the so-called disfranchised districts be permitted a representation in the National Convention by delegates of their own selection.

THE Kansas Democratic State Convention, to select delegates to the National Convention, was held on the 26th. Col. Thomas Moonlight was chosen Chairman. The Convention refused to instruct in favor of any candidate.

A PORTION of Gen. Hatch's command had another fight with Victorio's band on the 24th, at the headwaters of the Polomosa River, New Mexico, about thirty miles south of Ojo Caliente. The Indian loss is variously stated at from thirty to fifty. Several Navajo and Comanches were found in the camp, showing that the hostiles had received reinforcements from those tribes. There is no mention of any casualties among the troops engaged.

THE West Virginia Greenback-Labor State Convention was held at Charleston on the 26th. Delegates to the National Convention were selected and a State ticket nominated, headed by Col. N. B. French, of Mercer County, for Governor.

THE Missouri Democratic State Convention was held at Moberly on the 26th. Ex-Gov. B. Gratz Brown presided. The delegates to Cincinnati are uninstructed, and are divided in their Presidential preferences as between Tilden, Morrison, Seymour and Hancock. The St. Louis Republican claims nineteen out of the thirty delegates for Tilden; the St. Louis Times figures out twelve for Tilden and eighteen anti-Tilden delegates.

THE National Woman Suffrage Association, at its recent session in Indianapolis, appointed a delegation to visit Chicago and present their claims before the National Republican Convention.

THE Wisconsin and Minnesota Greenbackers both held State Conventions on the 27th and chose delegates to the National Convention.

THE Mississippi Democratic State Convention, held on the 27th, chose an uninstructed delegation to Cincinnati.

THE friends of Hon. William R. Morrison, of Illinois, held an informal meeting at Washington the other evening, and resolved to further his candidacy for the Presidency by holding meetings, organizing clubs, etc. Among those present were Representatives Reagan, of Texas; Chalmers, of Mississippi; Eppa Hunton and Harris, of Virginia; Taylor and Atkins, of Tennessee; Phillips, Clardy, Clark and Waddell, of Missouri; Thompson, Blackburn and Knott, of Kentucky; and Townsend, Springer and Singleton, of Illinois.

THE Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was formally closed on the 28th. Episcopal residences were fixed at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Syracuse, Chattanooga, Chicago, St. Louis, Atlanta or Chattanooga, St. Paul, Minn.; Austin, Texas; Des Moines and San Francisco. An Italian Mission Conference was authorized. Western Missions were authorized in Nebraska, Utah, Black Hills, Dakota, Indian Territory, and Montana outside of the Montana Conference and the Black Hills Mission.

THE Whittaker trial at West Point terminated on the 28th. In summing up Recorder Sears argued that all the testimony went to show that Whittaker was the author of his own assault; that he was of a morbid temperament, which was aggravated by the fear that he would not graduate, by an unrequited love affair, and by other causes. Whittaker's counsel maintained, on the other hand, that the Cadet was of a cheerful temperament, that he had no reasonable cause for anxiety as to his passing examination, and no conceivable motive for the perpetration of the fraud with which he was charged.

A LARGE band of Utes are reported to have left their reservation and gone into North Park, causing a general stampede among the whites, a number of whom have collected at a place called Pinkham's, in the north end of the Park, and fortified themselves as well as possible. Gen. Flint, at Fort Sanders, telegraphed to Fort Steele for additional forces, with the intention of sending immediate help. There are said to be about 700 miners and prospectors in the Park. This report, although apparently well authenticated, is not credited by Gen. Pope and others who ought to be well informed. The only access to North Park is through Middle Park, they say, and no Indians have been seen in the latter locality this spring.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

AT Rochester, N. Y., on the 26th, Mary O'Connor, a servant, aged forty-five, attempted to kindle the kitchen fire with kerosene. An explosion occurred, covering her with the burning oil, and she ran wildly into the street, fanning it into flames. The flesh was literally roasted upon her lower limbs and dropped off in shreds.

AN extensive oil fire occurred in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the morning of the 26th. Several men were badly injured by the explosion of an oil tank.

JOEL FERGUSON, Town Marshal of Murray, Calloway County, Ky., was shot and killed on the 24th by Dan F. Jones, a saloon-keeper.

A DUEL has been fought at Pesh, Hungary, between Count Zinchy and Count Stephen Karolyi, in which the former was wounded, it was thought fatally.

A. H. LITTLEFIELD has been elected Governor, and H. H. Fay Lieutenant-Governor, of Rhode Island, by the General Assembly.

THE boat-race between Hanlan and Riley, which was rowed on the Potomac at Washington on the 26th, was easily won by the former.

THOMAS O. THURSTON, who shot and killed his partner, W. W. Embury, at Leavenworth, Kas., on last New Year's Day, and who was acquitted on the ground of self-defense, on the 26th attempted to shoot Mr. D. R. Anthony, editor of the Times, as the latter was passing along the crowded street at noonday. Thurston fired twice, both shots missing his intended victim, but both taking effect upon other parties. Lucien Baker, a young attorney, was pierced through the body by one of the bullets, and very dangerously, if not fatally, wounded, and John P. Douglas, advertising solicitor of the Times, was slightly wounded in the head. Thurston was arrested, and for fear that he would be lynched was taken to Fort Leavenworth and thence to Atchison, where he is now imprisoned. Baker was attorney for Thurston in his recent trial and secured his discharge.

GEORGE W. PICKENS, an old settler of Butler County, Kas., on the 23d was suffocated in a well which he had been blasting on his farm in Benton Township. Frank Waite, a neighbor's son, went down in the well to the assistance of Pickens, and he too was overcome by the deadly gas and fell from the bucket to the bottom, fracturing his skull.

ROBERT T. GRAY, a commercial traveler from St. Joseph, Mo., committed suicide in Kansas City on the 26th. His parents reside at Normal, Ill.

JOHN EICHBERG, a prominent citizen of Memphis, either jumped or fell overboard from the steamer Hard Cash and was drowned, on the 26th.

THE employees of the Philadelphia Rolling-mill, 1,200 in number, have struck for higher wages.

A SEASON of most intense heat, accompanied by long-continued drought, has prevailed throughout New York, New Jersey and the New England States. On May 27 the thermometer in New York City and vicinity ranged from ninety-two degrees to one hundred degrees in the shade. The police report for twenty-four hours showed thirty-two cases of sunstroke in New York and Brooklyn, six of which were fatal. Vegetation of all kinds was nearly burned up. On the 28th there were twelve deaths from sunstroke in New York and Brooklyn.

SOME 2,700 miners have struck work at Leadville, demanding an advance from three dollars to four dollars per day. They have compelled miners who did not voluntarily join in the strike to quit work. Trouble is apprehended.

THE spring meeting of the St. Louis Jockey Club will open on Tuesday, June 8, continuing until the following Monday, the 14th. On each of the six days there will be a number of spirited races, commencing promptly at 2 p. m. All railroad and steamboat lines give reduced rates of fare to St. Louis during the races.

MR. H. PLEMS, an ex-Alderman of Dubuque, Iowa, committed suicide on the 26th by shooting himself through the head. Family troubles.

DENNIS KEARNEY has been released from the San Francisco House of Correction.

THE President has signed the Carlisle bill, amending the Internal Revenue law in reference to distilled spirits.

THE Senate has rejected the nomination of S. Newton Pettis, of Pennsylvania, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the Territory of New Mexico.

TWO executions took place in Arkansas on the 28th. Thomas B. Edwards was hanged at Ozark, Franklin County, for the murder of Julia Alsobrooks, his paramour, in Johnson County, in July, 1878, and L. L. Ford was hanged at Marion, Crittenden County, for complicity in the murder of John Broadway, in October last. On the same day Peter King was hanged at Woodsfield, O., for the murder of David Trembley in September last; Charles Balling, a colored youth of sixteen, was hanged at Hanover C. H., Va., for an assault upon a white woman; and Henry Hamlin was hanged at Hartford, Conn., for shooting Watchman Shipman while the latter was trying to prevent his escape from the State-prison in September, 1877.

AT Buena Vista, Colo., on the 28th, James Reed and James Edwards had a shooting bout in which both were killed.

BILL DELANCY, a noted desperado of Farley, Dubuque County, Iowa, was shot and killed on the 26th by Byron Reynolds, with whom he had provoked a quarrel. Delancy had been arrested for horse-stealing, arson, incendiarism and murder, but always escaped any severe punishment.

THE Vulcan Iron and Nail Works of Chattanooga, Tenn., have been thrown into bankruptcy. There will be no immediate stoppage of the works.

THE Delaware Democratic State Convention instructed its delegates to the Cincinnati Convention to present the name of Senator Bayard as a candidate for President.

LEON SAY has been elected President of the French Senate.

BRACKETTSVILLE, in Southwestern Texas, was inundated by a rain storm on the 26th. The water in the main street was from five to eight feet in depth, and rushed through the town with the velocity of a torrent. A number of houses were swept away and their inmates drowned.

A CONVENTION has been arranged between the United States and Canada by which exchange of postal money-orders has been simplified and the cost reduced.

THE Court of Inquiry in the case of Cadet Whittaker, at West Point, have recommended a decision in effect that Whittaker's wounds were self-inflicted. Upon the promulgation of the report Gen. Schofield at once ordered the arrest of Whittaker, who will remain under surveillance until his case is disposed of.

THE Nevada delegates to the Cincinnati Convention are said to stand three for Tilden, two for Thurman and one for Field. The Convention adopted a resolution in favor of Tilden.

A SEVERE tornado passed over the country a few miles north of Evansville, Ind., on the 26th. Frank Wason was killed and several persons injured by falling buildings, a number of which were demolished.

THE San Francisco Workingmen had a grand jubilee on the night of the 26th, at the Sand Lots, in honor of Kearney's release. The latter made a speech, announcing his intention of taking up the agitation where he left it and making it more bitter than ever.

FRANK JONES, Sidney McQuinn and S. Williams, employees on the Keogh Mail route, were recently killed by the Indians on the Little Missouri, and there are reports of other massacres. The Indians are thought to have been from the Standing Rock Agency, on their way to join Sitting Bull.

AT Texarkana, Ark., on the night of the 26th, a party of white men surrounded the jail for the purpose of lynching a negro prisoner, named Cromwell, who had committed an assault upon a white woman. A number of negroes collected about the jail and attempted to prevent the mob from entering. Both parties were well armed, and a fusillade occurred between them, lasting for some time. A number were wounded on each side, three negroes fatally. It was subsequently ascertained that the negro Cromwell was not in the jail at the time of the melee, having been previously removed in anticipation of mob violence.

THE Apaches recently massacred a party of whites in Cook's Canyon, N. Mexico. Five bodies were recovered and brought into Fort Cummings on the 30th. The only ones recognized were those of Samuel J. Lyons and a young man, his companion.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

MAY 26.—Senate—Joseph E. Brown presented his credentials and was sworn in as senator from Georgia in place of Senator Gordon, resigned. The Pension Deficiency bill passed. The amount appropriated for pensions is \$9,240,000. The House bill for the relief of the homesteaders in Iowa and Nebraska who lost their crops by the drought, extending for one year the time in which to make the payments, passed. The confederating having expired the Senate resumed consideration of the bill defining the terms of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad. A motion moved to lay the bill aside informally to consider the Agricultural Appropriation bill. The bill was taken up and passed. The confederating followed, at the close of which the bill passed by a party vote. The Speaker announced that the House had passed a resolution, urging upon Congress the necessity of action upon the Ute agreement. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was taken up. An amendment to strike out this provision was rejected. The General Deficiency Appropriation bill was reported just prior to adjournment.

MAY 27.—Senate—Mr. Eaton's bill to provide for the appointment by the President of a commission of citizens to investigate the question of the tariff was taken up and amendments were reported by the Finance Committee. The bill was temporarily laid aside and the Agricultural Appropriation bill was taken up. The bill was passed. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole. A considerable discussion arose over the clause authorizing the Secretary of War to negotiate with the legal representatives of the Confederate Generals Bragg and Polk for the purchase of their private papers relating to the Mexican and other wars. The provision was rejected. The General Deficiency Appropriation bill was reported just prior to adjournment.

MAY 28.—Senate—The bill granting pensions to certain soldiers of the Mexican and other wars was placed on the calendar. The committee report was not unanimous. The House reported the bill. Amendments were reported, and Senator Ransom announced that he would call the bill up for consideration. The bill was taken up and passed. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole. Saturday being Decoration day, both Houses adjourned over till Monday.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

In the Senate, on the 31st, the bill for the relief of the Ponca tribe of Indians was reported favorably and placed on the calendar. Senator Kirkwood will submit a minority report. The bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican and other wars was taken up, to allow Mr. Williams, of Kentucky, to speak thereon. In the House, the Senate amendments to the bill for the relief of certain homestead and pre-emption settlers in Kansas and Nebraska were concurred in. The General Deficiency Appropriation bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole and consideration was then resumed of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Several amendments were adopted.

THE steamer Golden Eagle, the finest boat of the St. Louis and Keokuk Northern Packet Line, was burned to the water's edge at an early hour on the morning of the 31st, at Barrack Island, about fifty miles above St. Louis, while on her downward trip to that city. The fire originated in some bales of hay in the engine room, and had gained such headway when first discovered that the Captain did not attempt to extinguish it, but at once ordered the boat to be run aground. There were some fifty passengers on board, all of whom were saved except Mr. J. N. Griely, a stockman from Bowel's Landing, and a crippled storekeeper who lived above Keokuk, Iowa, name unknown. Charles Pinn, a newsboy on the boat, was also missing, and these three are supposed to have lost their lives in the burning boat. Many of the passengers barely escaped, leaving their clothing and baggage behind them. The officers and crew of the boat stuck to it to the last, and their coolness is highly commended by the survivors. The steamer Josie, bound upward, turned back, and brought the passengers and crew to St. Louis. The boat was valued at \$49,000, insured for \$33,000.

THE larger number of the delegates to the National Republican Convention had arrived at Chicago on the 31st. A meeting of the National Republican Committee was held, all the members except the ex-president. Senator Cameron presided. Chandler, of New Hampshire, a Blaine delegate, offered a resolution declaring against the unit rule and recognizing the right of any delegate in the Convention to cast his individual vote regardless of any instructions passed by any State Convention. Amid great confusion, the Chair ruled the motion out of order, and the Chair further refused to entertain an appeal from the ruling of the Chair. A new committee was appointed to take charge of the Convention Hall, and Judge George T. Hoar, of Massachusetts (anti-Grant), was selected as temporary Chairman of the Convention.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

Proceedings of the Missouri Democratic State Convention.

THE Missouri Democratic State Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock a. m., May 26, in the Wigwam at Moberly, by Hon. John O'Day, Chairman of the State Central Committee. He introduced the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, of Moberly, who opened the proceedings with prayer. Mr. O'Day then made a brief introductory speech, at the conclusion of which he introduced Hon. John F. Williams, of Mason, as temporary Chairman, and Mr. Dan Able, of St. Louis, was made temporary Secretary. Col. Williams returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him in a brief speech. He said he appeared before the Convention with his personal preferences for President and Vice-President, but was prepared to be governed by the sentiment of the Convention. A motion to have the districts called and committees on credentials and permanent organization appointed was carried and the following were named:

Credentials—First District, David Murphy, St. Louis; Second, G. S. Van Wagoner, St. Louis; Third, G. W. Bauman, St. Louis; Fourth, R. B. Axtell, Fifth, Joseph Mosby, St. Louis; Sixth, Joseph Graves, Newton; Seventh, A. C. Leeman, Polk; Eighth, W. J. Payne, Jackson; Ninth, O. T. Edwards, Nodaway; Tenth, J. H. Dinley, Chariton; Eleventh, J. P. Horner, Boone; Twelfth, L. Turner, Shelby; Thirteenth, W. F. Hawley, Pike.

Permanent Organization—First District, I. D. Walker, St. Francois; Second, Frank D. Turner, St. Louis; Third, Wm. F. Stanton, St. Louis; Fourth, J. M. Seibert, St. Louis; Fifth, D. W. B. Crews, Franklin; Sixth, A. Thomas, Jasper; Seventh, Samuel H. Owen, Monticello; Eighth, H. T. Herford, Jackson; Ninth, Walter Young, St. Joe; Tenth, D. J. Easton, Harrison; Eleventh, S. C. Major, Howard; Twelfth, W. B. Moore, Tipton; Thirteenth, Samuel B. Cook, Warren.

There was a brief but lively discussion over a motion to appoint a Committee on Resolutions, but it was withdrawn and a recess was taken till 2 o'clock, the announcement being made that Senator Vest would speak at 3 o'clock.

Upon the re-assembling of the Convention, the Committee on Credentials not being ready to report, ex-Gov. Woodson was loudly called for and made a few remarks, which Senator Vest made his appearance upon the platform, and in response to long and continued cheers addressed the Convention.

The inclusion of Senator Vest's speech in the Committee on Credentials made a report. All proxies having proper credentials were admitted as delegates and not as proxies, and the report was unanimously adopted.

The Permanent Organization reported the following as permanent officers:

President—B. Gratz Brown. Vice-Presidents—First District, George F. Doyon, St. Louis; Second, Frank Ryan, St. Louis; Third, James A. Doyle, St. Louis; Fourth, J. W. Neill, Perry; Fifth, John Hoyer, Dent; Sixth, James L. Rush, W. Booth; Seventh, T. C. Rechow, Polk; Eighth, H. J. Robinson, Clay; Ninth, C. J. Hughes, Ray; Tenth, A. M. Boone, Boone; Eleventh, J. P. Horner, Boone; Twelfth, W. F. Blackburn, Shelby; Thirteenth, Samuel B. Cook, Warren.

Reading Secretary—J. H. Hawley, St. Louis. Assistant Secretaries—Charles K. Haskbrook, Kansas; W. T. Wright, Fulton; W. W. Wood, Clark.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Ed. Butler, St. Louis. Doorkeepers—W. H. Williams, Randolph; Capt. Thos. Parks, of Platte, arose before the vote was taken and nominated the temporary Chairman, Col. J. B. Williams, for permanent Chairman. He said he was anti-Tilden and that the issue between Tilden and anti-Tilden was now to be made.

He said that in making the motion he did not intend to derogate the character of B. Gratz Brown. "No man in Missouri holds a greater respect for him than I do." Amid great confusion, Mr. Williams declined the honor proposed, and finally a motion to adopt the committee's report was carried.

The following were appointed the Committee on Resolutions:

First District, A. N. DeMent, Second, Warren Lewis, Third, J. P. Rouse, Fourth, Baldwin, Fifth, C. H. Storer, Sixth, C. D. Dickerson, Seventh, J. T. Shewalter, Eighth, R. J. Wilson, Ninth, J. H. McCullough, Tenth, E. M. Dockery, Eleventh, Jacob Shobe, Twelfth, Ed. McCabe, Thirteenth, E. H. Priest.

Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention were chosen from the several Congressional Districts as follows:

First District—Delegates—Frank Harris, Washington; Given Campbell, St. Louis. Alternates—J. M. MacGregor, Washington; A. Druiding, St. Louis.

Second District—Delegates—W. F. Francis, St. Louis; Joseph P. H. St. Louis. Alternates—Wm. Keating, St. Louis; Farmer Lewis, St. Louis.

Third District—Delegates—Dan J. Kerwin, St. Louis; Jas. Carroll, St. Louis. Alternates—C. Edwards, St. Louis; A. S. Partridge, St. Louis.

Fourth District—Delegates—C. D. Yancy, Wayne; J. P. Walker, Stoddard. Alternates—H. J. Deal, Mississippi; Wm. Hunter, Scott. Alternates—J. B. Woodside, Dent. Alternates—S. J. Lane, Phelps; H. E. Farmer, Polk.

Fifth District—Delegates—J. H. Linzey, Lawrence; C. H. Morgan, Barton. Alternates—H. C. Moore, Vernon; J. H. Lucas.

Sixth District—Delegates—W. B. Steele, Lafayette; John Cosgrove, Cooper. Alternates—H. C. Sinnett, Pettis; O. D. Knox.

Eighth District—Delegates—Ed. Munford, Jackson; Wallace Pratt, Jackson. Alternates—J. E. Payne, Jackson; James M. Armstrong, Cass.

Ninth District—Delegates—James Craig, Buchanan; J. N. Riley, Buchanan. Alternates—W. Waller Young, Buchanan; H. E. Glazier, Buchanan.

Tenth District—Delegates—B. F. Dillon, Livingston; J. B. Taylor, Chariton. Alternates—McCarney, Randolph; Brownlee, Linn.

Eleventh District—Delegates—W. S. Jackson, Shelby; T. B. Reddick, Boone. Alternates—T. S. Carter, Boone; J. H. Finks, Howard.

Twelfth District—Delegates—H. D. Marshall, W. R. McQuinn. Alternates—R. F. Lake, Marion; W. McDermott.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—Is a clothing store a coterie, a party or a vestry?—Detroit Free Press.

—An inveterate toper is now called a "sample" case.—New York News.

—The man who sells sieves is in the hole-sale business.—Steubenville Herald.

—The colt and the egg must be broken before they can be of use to man.—Boston Transcript.

—There ain't nothing on earth that will take the starch so clean out of us, as to get caught by the pellow we are trying to catch.—Josh Billings.

—There is no man so mean that a dog will not follow him. It has also been noticed that every politician has some sort of support.—N. O. Picayune.

—Paragaphers generally have a good deal of fun at the expense of the women; but then they don't have a bit more than the women do at the expense of the men.—Ky. State Journal.

—Ice cream and strawberries at the Episcopal supper to-night," glared out on a sign in Mansfield, Ohio, last Tuesday, and all that lively day you couldn't see a young man on the street.—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

—A New York stone-cutter received the following epitaph from a German, to be cut upon the tombstone of his wife: "Mine wife Susan is dead, if she had lived till next Friday she'd been dead two weeks. As a tree falls so must it stand."

—A Yankee editor, speaking of poultry, says: "Much attention has been paid to the rearing of poultry in the West, and the method now in use of hatching chickens, I consider far superior to the Egyptian one of hatching them in ovens. It is simply to fill a barrel with eggs, head it up and sit a hen upon the bung."

—The Boers of South Africa have a very useful social custom. When a Boer lady has a daughter in society and a young man calls to see her, the careful parent sticks a pin in the candle; when the candle burns down to the pin the young man knows his time is out; he picks himself up and leaves. Bores of more civilized society might be managed in the same way.

—O, skirt, beautiful skirt! Jerked thro' the dust and dragged thro' the dirt! Once thou wert white As the mantle of snow; As the leaves of the lily When spring zephyrs blow; Stiff to the touch and fair to the eye, Neat to the gaze of each passer-by; Now tattered and spattered—O, piteous wrong! Beautiful skirt! They made you too long!

—Here we have the Great Egyptian Wonder, captured in the wilds of South America, with a loss of five thousand men and an expenditure of forty millions of treasure!" exclaimed the showman, shaking his whip in a threatening manner at a stuffed hide in a glass cage. "Don't go too close," said a mother to her son. "It might seize you." "Have no fears, madam, for the safety of your offspring," observed the showman, eloquently, "for does not the good book teach us that wonders never seize? Pass rapidly on to the next cage and view the Living Skeleton, or the man who married his mother-in-law."

Attempts to Assassinate Louis Napoleon.

It was in 1852 that this sovereign's life was tried for the first time, and another attempt was made upon it by a Radical shoemaker in 1853. This year 1853—was prolific in regicidal outrages, for a traitor called Libeny tried in February to murder the Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna, while in March a soldier sought to dispose of the reigning Duke of Parma, Charles III. Three years passed now without any more crimes of this sort; but in 1856 Napoleon III. was twice put in peril of his life, both his aggressors (Pianori and Bellamare) being Italians. It is said that after the attempt of Bellamare the Emperor took to wearing a skirt of mail under his linen. It was not, however, until after the fearful enterprise of Orsini, on January 14, 1858, that he got to be so seriously unmoved as to live in constant dread of assassination. Count Felice Orsini was not a mere vulgar fanatic, but a gentleman by birth, education and fortune. An ardent patriot, and a partisan of the unification of Italy, his grudge against Napoleon III. was that the latter, when a political refugee in Italy, had joined a Free Masonic lodge, and sworn oaths which, by and by, as Emperor, he had neglected to fulfill. Principally as regards Rome, Orsini was furious at seeing the temporal power of the Pope maintained by a French garrison of 18,000 men, and two years before attempting Napoleon's life he wrote anonymously to warn him that the Carbonaro lodges had decreed his death and that the sentence would infallibly be carried out if the imperial policy toward Italy were not altered. Had Count Orsini's accomplices—Pierri, Rudio, and Gomez—been men of his mettle and determination, the attempt against Napoleon on the night of Jan. 14, 1858, must have been crowned with success; but they were poor ignorant cravens, who did their work for pay, not from conviction, and their hearts failed them at the critical moment. Each of them had been provided with two explosive shells which were to be thrown under the Emperor's carriage as it drove up to the opera. Orsini threw his two shells and Pierri one, but the other two men ran off in a fright when they heard the first explosion. The damage done by the shells was ghastly. Five people were killed outright and nine wounded; all the soldiers of the mounted escort were bruised or scratched; the Emperor's coachman fell off his horse stunned on to the carcass of one of his horses who lay dead, and one of the footmen was blown twenty yards off with his skull battered in. Meanwhile, hundreds of panes of glass in the street had been smashed, all the gas-lamps were extinguished and in the darkness there resounded an appalling tumult of plunging horses and shrieking women. Lanterns and torches had to be brought out of the opera, and then it was seen that the Imperial coach was a complete wreck. How the Emperor and Empress managed to escape, with not so much as a singed hair or a cut finger, is nothing short of marvelous. Apparently not daunted in the least by what had happened, the Empress said to the Emperor, "We must go into the house to show them we are not afraid."

and a few minutes later the entry of the Imperial couple into their box became the signal for a magnificent ovation, all the spectators rising en masse and cheering to the echo. Nevertheless, from this time Napoleon III. was an altered man. In the following year he undertook the war against Austria for the liberation of Italy, and ever afterward he went in fear of his life. Not a coward's fear, for he was a thoroughly brave man, but a fear which the French call *crainte raisonnée*. He expected to be murdered, and took the minutest precautions to insure that the Government should be carried on by a strong regency in case of his demise. He never went out without leaving directions as to where the latest copy of his will was to be found; and at times, when he was in low spirits, he used to say that he had dreamed he should be assassinated within such and such a time. During the remainder of his reign all Italians visiting France were required to exhibit passports, and if not persons of undoubted respectability, were closely watched till an excuse was found for expelling them from the country. In despite of these precautions, Napoleon's life was again attempted, by an Italian, in 1863, while in 1866 three other intriguers of Orsini's interesting country—Greco, Trabucco and Imperatore—entered into a murderous plot against his life, which was happily nipped in the bud by the police. There is said to have been another and more mysterious attempt against the Emperor, of which the public heard nothing, except by rumor. A gamekeeper, of the forest of Compiègne, shot at His Majesty while the latter was engaged in a pleasant *battue*; but one of the querries in attendance on Napoleon discharged both the barrels of his breech-loader into the head of the murderer and killed him on the spot. So the story runs; but whether it be a true one or not will probably never be known till some of the secret memoirs of the imperial era come to light.—*Cornhill Magazine*.

Feeding the Dead—A Chinese Ceremony.

A Chinaman was buried at Philadelphia in 1875, and four times a year his surviving countrymen there visit his grave to "feed the dead." A recent visit of this kind is thus described: The first preliminary was the removal of all "Melican" clothing. As they had come unwrapped in the flowing blue drilling gown and trousers and the cloth-shod shoes worn by all good Chinamen, the only article necessary to dispense with was the hat. They then uncloaked their long pig-tails and carried their well-lined provision hamper to the grave. Ceremony number one consisted of a sort of invocation. In perfect time and drill the mourners lifted their arms from their sides to a horizontal position, then above their heads, when they clasped their hands and uttered a high-keyed grunt. This was done several times. The chief priest then produced a package of sheets of tissue paper, about three inches square, each of which bore inscriptions in Chinese characters. These were supposed to represent each a sin committed against one of the many deities of the Buddhist faith. They were burned, one by one, each of the celebrants taking turn in lighting them. When the last had been burned another inroad was made upon the hamper and a chicken entire, except as to its feathers, was brought out; also four cups and saucers and as many plates, all of which were laid on a paper tablecloth placed on the grass. A knife similar in shape to those used by shoemakers speedily dissected the fowl, and a fragment was placed on each plate. The cups were filled out of a large wicker bottle which contained something like tea. Oranges were also produced, and the three living Chinamen went solemnly through the form of eating, the ghost presumably keeping them company. The living banqueters speedily emptied their cups and disposed of the oranges. Seemingly awakened to the fact that their invisible guest was not getting through with his share as rapidly, they poured the tea from his cup and what remained in the bottle on the foot of the grave. A bottle of saki, the Chinese whisky, was also poured out, none of the living feasters partaking of the liquor. Half a dozen singular-looking little tapers, mounted on bamboo sticks, were then stuck in the swelling turf of the grave and lighted. These had two purposes, smoke and smell. A westerly wind drove both into the faces of the spectators in such volume that they beat a hasty retreat, and those who witnessed the last rite were fortunate enough to have found places outside the line of the breeze. In the midst of the smoke and stench the faithful Celestials went through their last posturing, similar to that of the invocation. This done they packed up the remains of their banquet and the dishes, and, leaving the tapers still burning on the grave, they quitted the cemetery.

Power of the Press.

The increasing power of the newspaper press all over the world has of late been very markedly illustrated in British India, which already possesses an ample and ever-lengthening list of native journals. In the two northern presidencies—Calcutta and Bombay—the native press may already be called a power, while even in Madras it is visibly gaining strength. In the city of Calcutta the Bengalis have a daily paper in their own language, sold for one-quarter anna (rather less than a cent.) The *Pargases of Bombay*, too, have a common paper of their own, modelled upon the *London Punch*. A recent report on the subject says that "the number of native journals of every kind—daily, weekly and monthly—is increasing so fast that were the complete statistics of the Hindu press to be published to-day they would have to be corrected and expanded to-morrow." Many of the ablest contributors to these periodicals are young Hindus of fortune, who, having spent several years in England and familiarized themselves with the organization of the best London dailies, have returned home to utilize their judgment there.